FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

If our friends who justs as with manuscripts for publication, with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all same send stange for thus purpose.

The One Great, Unalterable, Final Fact

The preposition to nominate GROVER CLEVELAND is to elect a Democratic candidate without the vote of New York.

New York's thirty-six electoral votes Republican, and a Republican goes into the White House on March 4, 1893. New York's thirty-s.a electoral votes Democratic, and the next President is a Democrat, providing he runs well elsewhere.

It is the situation of 1884 and 1888 un changed, except so far as the vote of the new States makes the task of the Democracy a little harder now. The margin atforded by the new States enables Republican cipherers to figure out a possible combination by which they can lose New York and elect their man, nevertheless.

But there is no arithmetic that enables the Democracy to dispense with the thirtysix votes of the Empire State. They are absolutely essential to Democratic success. You may twist and turn the numerals of

the table of States until your head swims; this one fact remains. You may pile rainbow on rainbow until

the western sky looks like Joseph's coat; this final fact remains.

To lose New York for the Democratic candidate is to lose the election of 1892; and the proposition to nominate GROVER CLEVE LAND is a proposition to go into the battle with New York's thirty-six indispensable votes thrown away in advance.

To nominate DAVID BENNETT HILL is to carry New York by 50,000 majority.

Why the Mugwumps Do Not Count. We have repeatedly affirmed and demonstrated that the Democracy of New York is numerically stronger without the support of the Mugwump contingent than with it. This paradox has led a Western correspondent to inquire how it is possible that a political party, in an important and always doubtful State, can be considered as stronger by the loss of the support of any number of persons whose votes count at the polls and are likely to be needed. It is an interesting question, evidently propounded in good faith, and we undertake to answer it for the instruction of this correspondent and of some other persons to whom the politics of the Empire State seems to be an enigma. It is simple enough when once you understand it.

There are in the State of New York 80,000 Prohibitionist voters. Last year the exact number was 30,853. A majority of these are former Republicans, separated from their party on the single question of the abolition or regulation of the traffic in intoxicants. Such being the case, it may be asked why should not the Republicans make the concessions necessary to secure the votes of these Prohibitionists, and thus surely and safely put themselves in a mafority in New York henceforth? The answer is easy. To do so would be to commit the Republican party to the extreme and unpopular notions of these advocates of sumptuary restriction. For every vote thus gained half a dozen would be lost, and the result would be defeat and disaster. That's why the Republicans, seldom beaten by more than 20,000 in New York when beaten, are by the circumstances of the case stronger without the 30,000 Prohibitioniste than they would be with them.

The Labor party polled 14,000 votes at the State election of a year ago. A majority of its members are former Democrats, estranged from the party by the incendiary appeals and arguments of Socialist agitators. Why should not the Democracy, some persons might ask, trim its sails for the support of this labor contingent, and thus blot out the very last chance of success for the Republicans in New York? Again the answer is easily given. To yield to the radical socialistic demands of these extremists would be to drive from the support of Democratic nominees hosts of conservative citizens, whose sound views of public policy lead them constantly to vote with the Democracy. For every vote thus gained. balf a dozen votes would be lost; in a chase for the shadow, the substance would inevitably be sacrificed.

So it is with the Mugwumps, fewer numer ically than the Prohibitionists or the Socialists. They represent but one political principle. That is the principle of disorganization. Any party in New York which has to do with them, is of necessity defeated. To gain their support either party would be literally obliged to break its ranks. It would be compelled to depose and send to the rear its most able and skilful generals, to furl its most inspiriting standards, to smother its most popular war cries, to forego its most approved methods of warfare. o muffle its bugles, and to spike its guns. That's what Mugwump control means to either party. It would be as fatal to one as

to the other.

In 1884, with every Democratic Mugwump, high or low, hot in the chase against the Republicans, the Democratic nominee for President barely pulled through in this State by a plurality of 1,000. One year later, with every Mugwump arrayed against him, David B. Hill, with the flower of the Democracy in his support, car ried the State by a majority eleven times greater. Again in 1888 CLHVELAND, with the full Mugwump assistance, was beaten out of his boots in New York: while HILL, with the full force of the contingent ranged and raging against him, won, as the saying is, "hands down." Last year the Democrats, taught by experience, did not wait for the Mugwumps to leave. They kicked them out. The Mugwumps allied themselves with Fasserr, and a Democratic majority of nearly 50,000 was the result. The Democracy of New York is a good deal stronger without the Mugwumps than with them. They are an encumbrance. They bring, it is true, the numerical support of handful of voters; but at the same time they introduce disorganization into the Democratio ranks and make much easier the battle for the Republicans.

We hope the question of our correspondent, why Mugwumps don't count in New York, is satisfactorily answered.

Benjamin and Melchizedek.

As the seventh of June draws nigh, any information calculated to throw a gental light upon the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON will be welcomed eagerly by his friends. As he seems to need these, and they may need such information, we are giad to publish, although we confess ourselves unable to understand, this septence from a HARRISON organ, the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

"His [B. H.'s] personality to as strictly individual as If he were a veritable modern Matcattana."

Evidently a magnificent compliment to Geo. HARRISON is meant, but first, what is it? Is there anybody whose personality is

not personal? Gen. Hannison is an Ohio man, and Ohio men are supposed to look after the interests of their ndividuality, personality, and No. 1 with unflagging faithfulness. And why is it a compliment to Gen. HARRISON to say that his personality is so strictly individual? That is the objection of his opponents that his individuality is so strictly personal. They object to him because he is the individual and person, Harrison. He would be a great many diameters more popular if he

vere not himself but somebody else. And what in the sweet name of Chicago is a "modern MELCHIZEDEK"? There is a vast dissensus of opinion as to what the ancient MELCHIZEDER was. It seems clear, however, that he was ruler over a district peopled by descendants of HAM. Does the Inter-Ocean think that Gen. HARRISON'S supposed control of the Southern delegates makes him a veritable modern MELCHIZ-EDER? What do QUAY and CLARKSON know about MELCHIZEDEK, any way? They never heard of him, and their hearts will not be softened toward Gen. HARRISON by hearing him compared to MELCHIZEDEK. JOHN WANAMAKER is probably the only man in the Cabinet who has views about MELCHIZEDEK, and there is no demand for JOHN WANAMAKER'S views at present.

Good old Col. DIOK THOMPSON of the Indiana delegation may possibly remember MELCHIZEDEK. If so, he ought not to withhold his information. MELCHIZEDER is a good name to have on the Harrison side, but the roaring BLAINE men may not be restrained even by a grandiose name. Mr. Chairman," said an excited Massachusetta statesman at a primary when the base minion of a Mugwumpian candidate for Alderman had interjected an appeal to the manual of parliamentary procedure, "Mr. Chairman, who de hell is CHERTY'? McGILLICUDDY 's de boy fur de Fort' ward."

Ten Millions Wanted.

We have three colleges in New York, Coumbia, the so-called University, and the college supported by public taxation. The number of students graduated yearly from the purely collegiate departments of the three institutions taken together is much less than the graduating class at either Harvard or Yale singly.

Yet all three of these colleges are now proposing to renew and extend their educational plant at an enormous expense to each. Columbia has purchased for \$2,000,000 the greater part of the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum in the neighborhood of the sites of the GRANT Monument and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Last Wednesday the so-called University contracted for the purchase of a site beyond the Harlem, at Two Hundredth street, at the price of \$581,000. The free college in Lexington avenue will go to the next Legislature saking for an appropriation of a great sum of the people's money to buy for it a new site and put up for it new and more commodious buildings.

All told, something like \$10,000,000 will be required to carry out these plans for expenditures in land and bricks and mortar alone. The interest on a capital of twice that amount will be necessary to enable the three colleges to live up to their archiectural pretensions. They must each provide a course of education so complete and of a quality so high in its distinction that great numbers of students will be attracted to the halls whose erection was so costly. Otherwise the money laid out on the land and buildings will be wasted. It is great folly for a man to expend his whole capital on a house for himself, so that he has nothing left with which to furnish it and live in it in a style corresponding to its magnificence. Such a man is like a beggar on horseback. The grander the material habitations of these colleges, the more paltry and insignificant the institutions will seem, if their fame as schools of learning and the number of their students do not extend and increase proportionately. The bigger and

thay will want to live in them Columbia College has already an endowment great enough to justify its proposed expenditure for a new plant. It is one of the oldest richest, and most famous colleges in the Union, and it can reasonably expect that its capital will increase by gifts and bequests correspondingly with the increased expense involved in the change. It also needs larger accommodations for its present necessities, and it cannot carry out its scheme of university education without them. It has not room enough where it is, and its removal to the Bloomingdale site is n strict accordance with sound business principles. It has income enough to live in the new establishment congruously with the magnificence of its surroundings. It is not removing to grander quarters for mere show, but because they are requisite for the purposes it is competent to fulfil.

The so-called University can barely main-

tain itself where it is as a fourth-rate college. For twenty-five years it has been running down steadily in reputation, and to-day it stands worse than ever before. In none of its departments can it bear comparison with the institutions which command the public respect. It might be blotted out wholly and finally without any loss to education in general or to any one in particular who seeks education. Only the professors would suffer, and Chancellor Mac-CRACKEN would be out of a place and a salary. The public would be actually benefited by getting rid of him and his pernicious example, and a great waste of money would be stopped. The parcel of students in the college would be provided for in a college to which they would be proud to belong, instead of being condemned to hall from an institution of which they have so good reason to be ashamed. Even if it raises money enough to buy the land beyond the Harlem, upon which it has made a small first payment, it will be an importunate beggar for much more to put into buildings. Even if it gets this additional amount, it will have to go about as a mendicant for a generation to come in order to obtain money enough to live in them. Even if it gets that, it will still be so far secondary to Columbia, and will suffer so grievously because of its past history. that students will refuse to share in its untoward reputation. At best, the number of students obtainable for a New York college is not enough to give to a single college classes half as large as those of Harvard and Yale.

The free college in Lexington avenue costs the people of the city about \$150,000 a year as it is now housed and conducted. The new site and new buildings, for which an appropriation is to be asked, would involve n the end an expenditure of capital upon which the interest would be a large additional sum; and, morover, the cost of the yearly maintenance of the concern would be increased. In the larger buildings, of course, the students would have more room, but as only fifty or sixty are graduated yearly, less rather than more space is needed by them. As it is, the city could buy each one of them a handsome house for the of individual, and whose individuality is this college; yet the Board of Education

wants the sum increased! Meantime there s no trouble about their getting their college education free, or at least at an expense to the city for all time which would be less than the expense of this concern for a single year. For \$150,000 the city could buy seventy-five scholarships in Columbia College, which would enable it to send that number of students there in perpetuity; and they would get a vastly better education than this concern offers.

Accordingly, the only one of these three

colleges worthy of support is Columbia. It is the only one whose educational future is promising. The others simply stand in the way of the development of the genuine university which New York needs, and which Columbia alone has the chance of becoming. It will be first always and the others far behind, struggling along as educational paupers and mendicants. We do not say this as partisans of Columbia, but because it is a view which every sensible man who looks into the subject must take. Every cent of money expended on the miscalled University or on the one-horse free college is as much wasted as if it were spent in buying a fifth wheel for all the carts and carriages in town. It is squandered absolutely.

The New Army Post in Vermont. During the present session the Senate has passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept, free of cost to the United States, a tract of not less than 300 acres of land on the line of railway between Burlington and Highgate, in the State of Vermont, and to construct there a military post.

This bill is awaiting the vote of the House; but recently Mr. GROUT attempted to advance its consideration by incorporating the substance of it as an amendment offered to the Sundry Civil bill. It was clearly out of order there, being new legislation, and eventually Mr. GROUT was forced to withdraw it; but before doing so he tried to avoid having the point of order raised against it, and frankly disclosed the importance of the subject and the advantage of a prompt decision. In making this attempt he read a letter on the subject from Gen. SCHOFIELD to Secretary ELKINS:

"I have the honor to report that the well-considered military policy of the United States, in view of the possible contingency of war with Great Britain, incindes prompt and energetic aggressive action toward certain important strategie points in the Dominion of Canada. To be prepared for such action it is of vital importance that permanent military posts be main-tained at convenient points near the northern frontier, at each of which may be stationed the nucleus of an army, to be composed mainly, in the event of war, of the State troops quickly assembled from the neighbor

ing States.

The piece named in this bill, on the line of railway between Burlington and Highgate, is perfectly well adapted to the purpose had in view, and I think it would be manifestly wise to commence at this time, so stablishment of such a post."

This new post is to deal with Canada in the event of a war with Great Britain In a previous communication to Secretary PROCTOR, Gen. SCHOFIELD had explained that the special purpose of the forces there gathered would be to have at hand a body of regulars, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, to be joined by State troops, who "might immediately unite to take the initiative in such military movements as might be requisite to prevent the enemy from using his waterways to move gun-

boats into the lakes." The point selected would undoubtedly be somewhere in Franklin county, the northwestern corner of Vermont, near Lake Champlain. It would also probably be at Highgate, the township nearest the Canadian border, or Swanton, just south of it, or St. Albans, just south of Swanton. All these

places are on the railroad to Montreal. In explaining this measure, after recalling the strategic importance of the Champlain Valley in former wars, as associated with the names of AMHERST and Howe, of BURGOYNE and ALLEN, of PREVOST, Mc-COMB, and McDonough, Mr. GRour brought out the fact that in the civil war, when BENNETT YOUNG, at the head of the Conthe grander their abodes, the more income | federate contingent in Canada, sought the most feasible and accessible point of attack. he selected St. Albans. Again, when the Fenians, a few years later, proposed to invade Canada, they selected Highgate as their rendezvous, as it was only fifty miles from Montreal.

It was further asserted that more than a third of the entries of goods from the Dominion come through the Vermont and Champlain districts, in close proximity to the proposed post, and more than half of the goods conveyed in bond. Of the six canals to be considered, the only one on the south side of the St. Lawrence is about an hour's run by rail from St. Albans. These canals at present admit vessels drawing nine feet, and it was asserted that thirty-six existing British gunboats, carrying 106 guns, could pass through them. The proposed deepening and widening would admit

twenty more, carrying in all over 200 guns. Regarded simply as a measure of prevention and of economy, the establishment of this new post should be promptly effected. It really promises to accomplish, at slight expense, a large part of that lake protection which would otherwise have to be effected by the building of elaborate forts and the mounting of costly guns. Besides, the mischief may in great part be done when hostile gunboats are once in the lakes. The true plan is to provide for cutting the canals, so that the gunboats will

never get there. It must also be kept in mind that the building of this new post may be offset by the abandoning of some old one, at a point no longer needing a garrison, and the sale of the land and the material. Garrisons should be placed where they are needed. Accordingly, either the Senate should, under its rules, which are not identical with those of the House, provide for this measure in the Sundry Civil bill, or the House should take up the separate Senate measure directed to this end.

Blackmail.

Two delegations to Chicago, two State Committees, two party platforms, two sets of County Committees, and a divided Democracy: such is the blackmailing threat of the Claimant and his minions in New York. The price of peace is the nomination, contrary to Democratic usage and demand, of a defeated and discredited candidate, for a third time.

To such a threat, so odious, so tressonable, so audacious, and so undemocratic, there is but one answer.

Defy the blackmailers! It was a correct remark, founded upon knowledge, which we recently made, that the University of Chicago is the first modern university to throw open all its privileges, its pro fessorships, and its degrees to women on exactly the same terms as to men. It is a mistaken remark, founded upon misinformation, which is made by the Chicago Post, that the University of Michigan has carried out the same system for years, and has women among its professors and fellows. We inform the Posi that no woman has been appointed to a professorship or a fellowship in the Michigan University. The managers of that institution discriminate against women, and barely tole ate a few of them among its tutors, and do not give them a fair share of the honors, and are

evidently hostile to their promotion. There can be no such discrimination in the new University of Chicago. Women will hold professors' chairs there, women will obtain all the honors to which they may be entitled, and Board of Women will have supervision of the Woman's College. Women have been generous in their contributions to the funds of the new university. They have already subscribed \$90,000 of the \$150,000 needed for the women's halls. It cannot be improper to say here that a large share of the credit for establishing these foundations must be accorded to an accomplished literary lady of Chicago, Mrs. MARGARET F. SULLIVAN. It was she who took the initiative in the undertaking. Burely American women ought to have fair play, due honor, and all their rights in an nstitution of learning, the interests of which they have striven so hard and done so much to promote.

The Hon. HENRY WATTERSON repudiates the statements respecting Mr. Blaine published in the Buffalo Courier on Tuesday last in the form of an interview with Mr. WATTERox. "I know nothing whatever of any interview." he says. "I regard the newspaper interview, as it is now employed, as a pure imposition alike upon the public and the party interviewed. I am not a recluse, and cannot be held accountable for scraps of disjointed conversation picked up by chance and rushed into print."

In publishing the statements attributed to Mr. WATTERSON, the Courier remarked that it had the testimony of several other witnesses to the same purport. We dare say these will now be produced.

Brig.-Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY has been etired by reason of having reached the statutory age. His services in the army have always been meritorious, and during the war of the rebellion they were exceptionally brilliant. A man of unquestioning patriotism and prompt courage, of quick and sound judgment, foreseeing to-day the emergency that is only revealed to the world to-morrow, we record here our high appreciation both of his character and his achievements.

The Rev. Dr. DE Costa had something to ay about newspaper men in his sermon of last Sunday. He told his church that there are "many writers for the daily press whose pens are directed by their capitalistic employers." and who must write as they are ordered to write, under penalty of dismissal. Poor paragraphers!" he exclaimed. "I forrive them. We say that if the Rev. Dr. DE Costa is able to forgive such hypocritical hire-lings, we are not. They are deserving only of scorn. They are far more contemptible than PETER FUNE. They ought to be damned. No newspaper that is worthy of respect would employ them. Not one of them could hold his pen for a day in THE SUN office. THE SUN requires no man in its service to be false to his wn conscience or his judgment or his manhood. It does not interfere with the personal rights of any one in its employment.

We reckon that the Rev. Dr. DE Costa is not familiar with the manners and the methods of all the newspapers of this city.

On Decoration Day this week, not a few of the survivors of the Confederate army ioined with the veterans of the Union army in decorating the graves of the Union soldiers who fell during the war, and in extolling their valor. This was right.

On the same day, the Americans living in the sity of Mexico decorated the graves of some of their old comrades who are buried there. and at the same time decorated the monument raised in honor of the Mexican soldiers who fell in fighting the American army during our war with Mexico. This was right.

In Japan, there is an annual holiday, author zed by the Government, in which the people of all parties unite in offering floral and pious tributes in memory of the soldiers who fell on both sides in the two great civil wars in the modern history of Japan. This also is right.

A curious illustration of the important results often produced in nature by apparently slands on our Pacific coast, a little west of Los Angeles. Dr. Gordon Yates says that sheep have found the succulent herbage growing along the shores dainty eating, and have de stroyed most of it. It was these plants, however, that formerly bound the sand to the beaches, and now that they are gone the cosened sands, driven by northwest summer breezes, has drifted over the islands, already killed most of the trees and shrubs, and the islands, in consequence, are rapidly becoming uninhabitable. As the residents cannot abolish the wind or the sand. It may be necessary to banish the sheep to save San Miguel. Santa Rosa, and the other once verdant islands from complete desolation.

Life Still Worth Living.

From the New Haven Daily Palladium There may be a greater newspaper somewhere in this world, but none is having quite so much fun just now as Tue Box.

This Mugwamp Importure From the Post Express. We like to see men revolt on conviction: but there is

omething inexpressibly mean in the action of the eneaking minority at Syracuse, which lacked the cour age to fight for the control of the party in the regular Conventions at Saratoga and at Albany, and is now trying to steal it. We have seen many curious political games played

but never saw before a political movement started without a shadow of technical right and carried on without a pretence of a moral lunus.

On the Mugwump Slander of 1888, From the Chicago Herald.

ROCHESTER May 29.—Hill's popularity with the masses has been evidenced by his superior strength at the polla. Mr. William Purcell of the Rock-size Union denies that Hill would have been defeated in 1883 had it not been for the Republican excise vote. Edward F. Jones who was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant vernor on the ticket with Governor Hill, and who had no special claim on the excise votes, was elected. He was Judge Gray, on the same ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Gray was not an issue on the iquor question, and ran 3,947 behind Hill in Eric cou ty. Indeed, he ran 489 behind Cleveland there, but h was elected by 0,425 over Judge Rumsey. And no one, emarks Mr. Purcell, ever charged him with selling out the Presidential ticket as a means of obtaining that majority for himself.

Hotel With Their Own Petard. From the St. Paul Daily Globe.

Now. Who Can This Bot From the Gramatoro Daily Record.

He's come—the fat man, with a trained hog and all!

A Universal Truth "Do you believe in the sun-spot theory !" "Certainly. If you see it in the sun it's so."

Where to Find His Ideal. From Life.

From Life.

From Life.

of bread, or cook a meal, one who isn't afraid to sew a button on, or sail her hands in a little housework. Though a trough; advise you to try an intelligence office, Mr. Licosleigh.

The Mollusks' Union. From the Civedual Plain Bealer.

"Plain Dealer, mister ! all about the hoisters' strike!"
English Tourist (gathering data for a book on America)—Great God: what a country! Hoyster's on a strike.

Must make a note of that, don't you know.

Buddhistle Reciprocities. First week of June, 1892. -Posto king toxa-king (V. 204).

He who has done wrong. Be it confessed openly;

The proud heart ds the base Me; Breeds victors deeds.
—To change you hing hen (Sec. 45). SOUTHERN FARMERS.

Trying to Recover From the Effects of Tec

Large Crops of Cotton. AIREN, S. C., May 31.—The Southern planter realized a lower price for his cotton the past season than ever before. The general verdict is that overproduction is the cause. crop of 8,000,000 bales in 1890-01 and larger one than that in 1801-2, more cotton was raised than could be utilized. It was not so much the fault of an increased acreage in cotton as an unusually large yield over previous years. The steady decline of cotton has aroused the planter to his danger, and he is casting about to see what can be done to aver another large yield and bring back the old prices of the staple. If cotton goes down to we cents a pound next year it will swamp the average farmer, because he cannot raise and narket it at that price. One of the first things done was a universa

lecrease of acreage in cotton. A careful com-

pilation of the acreage being put in cotton by

the South Carolina farmers the coming year shows that it has decreased 25 per cent. That is, while there will be about as much land cultivated as before, more attention will be paid to corn and grain. It is a homely but true saying down heire that the farmer must raise his own "hog and hominy." If he has his smoke house and corn hin in the West and depends upon his cotton alone to pay for his supplies as well as labor, it is only a question of time before he goes under. He has the plant for raising everything he needs on his farm, and, by doing so and making cotton his profit crop, he can succeed. Why does he not do it? The main reason is that the farmer is in the hands of his factor or merchant. His supplies to "run him" while his crop of cotton is being planted, worked, and harvested, are advanced to him as he needs them, and a lien is taken on the growing erop. Consequently, enough cotton must be planted, not only to satisfy the lien, but to recompense the farmer besides. If he could get ahead enough to run himself a year, he could then raise his hog and hominy and he a free man. The lien law was a great help to the farmers at the start, soon after the war, when they had nothing but their devastated lands, and it helped them on their feet. If when they could stand alone the law had been repealed, as in Georgia, it would have proved the salvation of the South Carolina farmer; and not until it is repealed will he be free from the bondage of the factor.

The present depressed condition of affairs has removed the scales from his eyes to a certain extent the farmer is shifting for himself. He is using less fertilizer: is planting more cats, rye, wheat, and corn; is raising more cotes, than in former years. To the inexperienced eye this is not noticeable, as along any of the lines of railway are after acre shows the tops of the cotton plant peoping above the ground in long even rows of green.

The farmers are not discouraged, although many came out on the work of the Bate aro being developed, and that helps the fa the South Carolina farmers the coming year shows that it has decreased 25 per cent. That is, while there will be about as much land oul

IT IS NOT CLEVELAND'S WAY.

A Good Suggestion, Which the Prophet Will To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It may be presumption of me to make any comments in great struggle between ex-President Cleveland and Senator Hill; but, if the great body of Democrats that will meet in Chicago on June 21 are so short-sighted as to nominate the ex-President, although I don't profess to be a prophet, any one of common sense that is posted a little bit can plainly see he will do in '92 as he has done in '88 ditch the party. The ex-President is somewhat like Joe Lannon-to heavy and slow for '92. Then why not step aside and make room for a great leader who is aside and make room for a great leader who is abreast of the times, that quick, keen-witted, clear-brained Senator? If only the ex-President would take some friend's advice and, like an honorable gentleman, help to nominate and afterward help to elect the greatest leader of the Democratio party!

Every sound, honest-minded Democrat must confess there is no man inside the Democratio party who has done as much for the past years as Senator Hill.

If ex-President Cleveland would only do If ex-President Cleveland would only do as mentioned above, he would be praised, honored, and respected as long as he lived, and when he has long passed from this life his memory will be held green in the hearts of the cream of the Democrats of the Empire State. The Mugwumps are like sour, stale buttermilk: you can't use it for biscults or in any other form; so it is best to let it lie, for the more you stir it the worse the oder; so you see it is best to let the Mugwumps rest. In a word, sir, we have it from the greatest and best authority, "the worker shall receive his pay." the dullest mind in the State knows who that means. We have it from the same authority, "to defraud the laborer of his wages is a sin crying aloud for vengaance." This is exactly what the Mugwumps and buttermilk Democrats, with their pet candidate, are trying to do by all means, right or wrong, to defraud the great leader. Senator Hill, of his well-carned pay. But every sound, fair-minded Democrat in the great State of New York sincerely hopes that there will be more honor and brains in Chicago on the 21st of next June than to permit any such thing. Most respectfully,

MILLARD, N. Y., May 31.

DR. RAINSFORD'S CHURCH SALOONS. Views of a Liquor Dealers' Organ.

From the Wine and Spirit Gazete.

From the Wine and Spirit Gozet.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the rector of St. George's Church of this city, has contributed his share to the current literature on the saloon question by suggesting that church-going people should go into the liquor business with the view of mitigating its evils. The saloon, he says, is the poor man's club, and it should be made as innocent and as attractive as possible. He wants his church people to open saloons where workingmen may got beer, light wines, coffee, and chocolate on Sundays as well as on week days.

We look upon this proposition from a practical standpoint, and shall offer a few comments that will readily suggest themselves to a liquor dealer who has some experience in his business.

The first question which naturally arises is: Will the experiment pay? Under ordinary circumstances no corner saloon in this city can exist on the sale of beer and light wines alone, for the simple reason that the demand for these drinks is not sufficiently large to pay expenses. It is the hard stuff or spirituous liquer which is relied upon to make up the deficit that would otherwise appear on the halance sheet of a well-appointed saloon in this city. It is true, there are a few concert gardens and beer rooms in this city in which beer is the staple drink, that have proved a financial success, but these establishments are patronized by a large number of people and are financially successful only by reason of the large sales made therein every day. If Dr. Rainsford can get enough patronage he may be able to make his church saloons pay.

That supposition leads us to the second in quiry: Will the Dotor get enough customers? We have considerable doubt on that score. If these beer, wine, and coffee saloons are run as a tender to the church, the frequenters of them will naturally be people who are in some way or other attached to the church. Dr. liainsford will flight that his church saloons pay. these beer, wine, and coffee saloons are run as a tender to the church, the frequenters of them will naturally be people who are in some way or other attached to the church. Dr. hainsford will find that his church saloons will not draw the crowds whom he would want to see therein, on account of the mission character which in the public mind would soon attach itself to his experiment. Men will refuse to go to a church saloon for the same reason that they would not like to be seen attending the McAuley or similar missions.

As Dr. Hainsford has squarely placed himself in a position in which he recognizes the necessity of the saloon and the impossibility to reform the human appetite so as to make men abstain entirely from the use of intexicating liquors, we ask why not extend the sway of his humanizing influence and church toleration to the existing saloons in his parish? There are many saloons in St. George's parish which are not run with the idea of making drunkards of the customers. The owners of these places are decent fellows, who detest a drunkard and would not sell a glass of liquor to a man who is intoxicated. Let Dr. Hainsford advise his hearers to frequent these saloons and by their patronage remodel them into a realization of his ideas. That experiment will give Dr. Rainsford an opportunity to determine, without any financial risk on his part, how far actual experience is likely to vindicate the soundness of his judgment.

Comparatively Happy. He—Ard you happy, now that you're married?
She—Comparatively
He—Compared with whom?
She—Compared with my husband. THE MISSION INDIANS.

Their Past Grievances and Their New

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At the instance of Mr Vest, the Senate has directed Secretary Noble to inform it whether it is true that Agent Rust lately deposed Cabazon, the hereditary chief of the Coahuillas, and put in his place, against the wishes of the Indians, a man named Billy Williams. The Senate also wants to know what has caused the discontent now existing in said tribe." and what steps have been taken

to remove this discontent. The Coshuilla Mission Indians of California. numbering about 800 souls, living near San Bernardino, are a peculiar band, and, indeed, according to Mr. Dawes, who has seen them. there are no other Indians like them in the United States." They are a peaceable, temperate, industrious, orderly community, who were under the care of the Jesuits for more than a century while California was a part o When Mexico secularized the domains of the Church, these Indians at the Jesuit Mission lost their protectors, and the annexation of California caused whites to drive them from the lands they occupied Readers of Mrs. Helen Hunt's "Ramona" will fully understand all this.

In his first annual report Secretary Noble noted that about twenty reservations had been set aside for the use of the Mission Indians since 1875, varying in extent from 88,475 to 80 acres, and aggregating 223,954 acres. Some of these reservations, by reason of an incorrect description of their boundaries, did not include the very land which it was designed to reserve, upon which the Indians were living; in others the Southern Pacific Railway Company claimed the odd sections. and there were also individual claims. Some of these Indians were occupying Government lands not set off as reservations, and some were on private grants, and, of course, constantly liable to be driven off. Yet their occupation antedated, perhaps, the adverse titles Mr. Noble made these suggestions:

Iff. Noble made these suggestions:

The correct ascertainment and determination of the rights of persons who have asserted claims or made settlement on the reservations should not be longer delayed. A bill providing a commission for this purpose has been frequently orged upon the attention of Congress, and it has several times passed the Senate, but has falled to receive final action in the House of Representatives. The necessity for such legislation is again reported by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be of the atmost importance for the welfare of these Indians, and it is hoped that the approaching session of the Congress will not adjourn without previding proper measures concerning these lands.

In his next annual report the Secretary returned to the subject, declaring that "the Mission Indians, whose rights were fully recognized and respected by the Spanish and Mexican Governments, have suffered such wrongs under our Government that they have formed the subject of numerous official reports during the last twenty years. The Executive Department has done all that was possible to protect them in the possession of their ancient homes and villages, and to repress the encroachments constantly attempted upon their lands, but through the failure of legislative action their situation has grown worse from year to year. Innocent settlers have also doubtless been deprived of just rights and made to suffer undeserved losses through the inability of the department to properly discriminate between them and willful trespassers." It must therefore, be evident that this band has suffered grievances enough to entitle it to the consideration of the Government; and if it is true that a person whom they do not like has been made their chief through any unwise or unauthorized action of their agent, the subject is worthy of the Senate's attention. Mexican Governments, have suffered such tion or their manual series attention.

It should be said, however, that at the last it should be said, however, that at the last its should be said.

the Senate's attention.

It should be said, however, that at the last seasion of Congress the long delayed bill for the relief of the Mission Indians, which had passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth. Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, failing each time in the House through want of proper attention to it, became a law. The object of the act was to determine and adjust the relative rights of the Indians and the settlers to the lands in dispute. Under that act, approved Jan. 12, 1891, a commission was immediately appointed, consisting of Messra. A. K. Smiley, J. B. Moore, and C. C. Painter, who were afterward assisted by Mr. F. D. Lewis. Mr. Smiley and Mr. Painter are well-known friends of the Indians, and the Commission completed its work in a satisfactory manner. The Southern Pacific Ralifroad Company agreed to take other lands in exchange for the allotment which they claimed on the Coahuilla reservation. A bill to ratify this arrangement into been passed by the Senate in the present session and is pending in the House. If it becomes a law, these Mission Indians will no longer be wanderers, but will have homes near San Bernadino, with small severalty allotments.

As to the new cause of trouble, according to eitere cited by Mr. Vest, the Coahuillas, as iong as they have been known to whites, have been governed by the Cabazon family as chieftains or kings. One of them, who died a few years ago at Indio, is said to have reached the age of 140 years, according to records at the Catholic Mission. His authority descended to his son, but it appears that Mr. Rust, the new agent, considered the present Chief Cabazon as a bad Indian, who prevented his people from working and was anxious to keep them. under his control. Mr. Vest produces a letter to show that this accusation is

keep them. under his control. Mr. Vest pro-duces a letter to show that this accusation is unjust, and also an interesting petition drawn up by a leading Indian. Mr. Will Pablo:

tion. Said—and we all do not know anything about a Chief William Williams.

Second, that all we, the Mission Indians living in and near the Indio station, and had a talk upon our old Chief Cabacon, as he is our chief and he never has resigned yet, and yet we, the undersigned under this latter, and we are one mean.

The purport of this document is evidently that they want no Billy Williams to rule overthem. But it is fair to say that the agent may have found some difficulty with the hereditary chief in his efforts to break up tribal relations under the new allotment system. Commissioner Morgan will no doubt be duly heard from in response to the Benate's resolution of inquiry on this subject.

M. Oilivier on the War of 1870. From the London Standard. (Through Dalziel's Agency.)

Chrough Dairiel's Agency.)

Panis, May 4.—M. Emile Ollivier, member of the Academy, ex-Premier of France, and the confiduat of the Emperor Napoleon III...is about to publish a work of seven volumes, which will review the Franco-German war of 1870, and describe his own action with reference thereto, which has been made the basis of so much hostile criticism in France. A request for an interview with reference to this question and others was granted, and your correspondent found him in his charming home at Passy. M. Ollivier says:

What is above all unjust is that I, the scapegost of What is above all unjust is that I, the scapegoat of nationaryanity, who was ejected from the Ministry on

Aug. 9, 1870, am made responsible for the directors nught about by the accumulated incapacity and fol ites of the Ministry of Gen. Palikao. I had decided upon the retreat of the army to Paris, as well as the return of the Emperor and Maréchal MacMahon. But what was done instead? Did I, against the advice of everybody possessed of common sense, send a hundred thousand men into the trap of Sedan—a demoralized army led by a vanquished General, to face three victo lous armies, when the flank movement of the Crown against my will, and it is in great part those who were themselves the cause of the disaster who now, either covertly, or behind my back, cast on me every responsibility for our misfortune, and vent upon me the che grin resulting from their own disappointments. I cer tainly could not have promised victory, but Paris would not have had to undergo the terrors of a siege, and I should have opened negotiations immediately after the

Mental Wear and Tear. From the Atlanta Constitution,

Col. Yerger has a negro man named Sam employed about his place, and yesterday Sam wanted some cleri-al work done. He said: a. I wants yer ter write me a letter ter my gal Waco, All right, Sam. I'll do it." Has ver got de paper and de ink and de pen, sah r" Yea Ham: go alseat."

Ham; go allead. e Thompson street, New York." Has yer and Yer and Yer and Yer as yer got hit written !"

Certainir."
What has yergot written! Read hit ter me, boss."
Thompson street, New York."
Dat's right. New write May de fourteenf."
Has yergot hit down boss, aiready " (na., boss You am jokin'. Read hit ter ma,"

Mar fourteenth ' Font only you has got hit down all right. Now, from tonly you has got hit down all right. Now, hose read it a lover from the berry benthing." Thompson atrest, New York, May fourteenth." I late right. Where ' i asy, busa, let's ree awhile ' lee tird. My head aches like hit was gwinter spitt.

The Century for June is a memorial number the late Roswell Smith. Mr. Edmund & tributes a touching little poem, and Washington Glad-den, the Rev. G. L. Shearer, A. H. Bradford, and P. D. isolge tell of Mr. Smith as they individually knew him Albert Shaw, who has been in our cous describes "Budapest; the Rise of a New Metropolis," and Joseph Pennell contributes fascinating sketches of the Twin Cities of Hungary. Mr. Stedman writes on Melancholia" as an element of poetry. James Jeffrey Roche sings of Reid's buttle in the hurbor of Payal against three British war ships; while Mr. T. M. Coan against three British war snips; while Br. T. M. Coan takes the Atlantic steamship as the subject of a poem. The serial novels are continued; so is Signor Castelar's study of Celumbus; and Mr. Henry B. Fuller begins a new novel. "The Chatelaine of La Trinité." The illus-trations of the number are wenderfully good.

-A man living at Burke, Vt., has saved all the maple sugar he has made in the past fifty years, having now on hand a considerable quantity of the boiling of 1842 and his entire grop of every year since, the whole ag

gregating 10,000 pounds. It is all stirred engar and has kept perfectly. Nobody knows why he hoards the sugar, and he offers no explanation.

—Fishermen and other dwellers in the Connections Valley are alarmed on account of the remarkable de crease of shad in the past few years in that once fa-mous shad stream. In two or three years the number of the fish taken yearly in the river has fallen from 40,000 to less than 25,000, and up to date this season

only about 1,000 shad have been caught.

—Aunt Hittle Streut of Marrington, Ma., now 86 years of age, is the daughter of David Brown, who was three times married and was the father of twenty-five chil-dren. The last four of this interesting family were born at one birth and were named Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, respectively. The quartet died in infancy, and Aunt Hittle is the sole survivor of the twenty-five.

—Cremation is gaining greatly in popularity in the continent of Europe, especially in France. During last

year 5.741 bodies were cremated in France, and the second big crematory in the cametery of Pers is Chaise has had to be enlarged. Three new crematories were opened in Germany during 1891, and Italy not has twenty-two, several of them perambulating affairs, moving from place to place.

—The six giant spruce trees which have been sent

The six giant sprace trees which have been sang-from the Moosehead Lake region to Chicago, to be used as pillars in the Maine building at the Fair, will give visitors a better idea of Maine's timber resources than would an equal number of pines, for, although the old title of "Pine Tree State" will always cling to ber, it is really a misnomer in these latter days. Maine being much more of a spruce tree State than anything elan. —The R*v. Mr. Moore of Boston has in his possession a diary kept by his great-great-grandfather in 1663 at which time the latter began his sixty years' labors as a minister in Portland. Me. The old-time parson records in the diary that on one Sunday his opening praye

lasted an hour and a quarter, and he remarks that he was "wonderfully sustained throughout." And in those days it was the custom for the congregation to sland during prayer.

—L O. Libby of Burnham, Me, who has large cattle interests in Montana, says that if the farmers of Maine would live in shacks, as they do in Montana, with no furniture to speak of and the coarsest of food, no Sun-days, no boiled shirts, no top carriages, no pianes or other articles of luxury, they could make money just as fast as it is made in the West. Mr. Libby thinks tha a year in Montana would cure a Maine farmer of gram-bling at his native State.

—Seven-eighths of all the lobsters caught on the At-

lantic coast of the United States are taken in Maine waters, the shores of New Hampshire, Massachusetta, Connecticut, and Long Island furnishing the rest. Some fine lobsters are taken off Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, the Isles of Shoals, and Cape Ann, but most of the oatch west of Maine consists of small and inferior fish, which are fast disappearing on account of the great demand and consequent over-fishing.

—A few days ago the Columbia River was reported to be swarming with millions of delictous little fish known

as colachana. It was the beginning of the annual great run of the fish, which lasts usually about ten days. The colachans furnish the Indians one of their princi-pal items of food for about six months of the year, Pive cance loads of fish were caught by a few indians with the old-fashloned rake the first day of the run, Before coal oil was common the indians dried the fish in great quantities to furnish light in the winter. -There was considerable inervousness among the

population of Carterville, Mo., some weeks ago, besides a marked increase in the attendance at church and Sunday school, because in a nine mine there the ore, at a depth of only eighty-five feet, was so hot that it could not be handled without heavy gloves. A few days ago one of the State geologists made some investiga tions and reported that the great heat was caused by the decomposition of pyrite, and not necessarily be-cause of any proximity to Fluto's domains. Since then the attendance at the revival services has fallen off -An Astoria fisherman has a tame sea lion, which the fishing season, and the helpless little creatur bleated so plaintively that he took it ashore and cared for it. All through the winter he fed it and it became greatly attached to him. This season the sea lion has accompanied him very frequently. It swims astern of the boat and takes a lively interest in the fishing. When the net is hauled in the queer pet comes along side and barks in its strange way until it gets an allow

ance of the fish.

—H. G. Spear of Lisbon Centre, Me., built a fire in the wash room of his house the other day and immediately there was a great commotion in the chimney. He put the fire out and took the funnel down to investigate. and found the chimney choked with swallows. After an hour's work the astonished householder s in clearing the chimney, and then he had 326 black-ened and suffocated swallows in a heap on the wash room floor. The birds came the day before and finding the large chimneys where they had previously nested closed by netting, made their home in the ell chimney with the reported disastrous result.

—John Beattle of New Haven claims to be the owner

of the oldest seawortny craft in the world. The vessel is the Wasp, a schooner purchased by Mr. Beat-tie in 1870. She was built at Cohoes, on the Hudson River, in 1812. The Wasp is older than the whaleship Stonington, that is to be taken to Chicago to the World's Fair. For years after being saunched the Wasp ran as a Hudson River packet, and along points on the Sound. Once, when lying in the North River, her crew mutinied and murdered their Captain. The murderers were hanged. The vessel is now employed in carrying —Some New York dogs go out of town for summer vacations just as their masters and mistresses go, and not always with their masters and mistresses. An enterprising colored man has set up a summer resort for dogs in New Jersey, where the board is \$6 a mouth for big dogs and less for little ones. The keeper of the resort has a family of boys whose duty and pleasure is is to take the canine boarders swimming every day. Some member of the family calls for the dogs when they are to leave town and returns them to their urban homes when the vacation is over. The big dog of a famous actress spends his summer at the canine resert. The frontispiece of the new year book of the Adiros-dacks Lesgue Club is a cut of the club's new house, Mountain House, on Little Moose Lake. Herkimer county. In the body of the volume is a cut of the club's other house, Forest Lodge, on Honnedaga Lake, The club owns 104,000 acres of Adirondacks land, and leases exclusive hunting and fishing rights in 75,000 acres more. The total acreage under control of the League equals more than one-eixth the area of Herki-mer country. The club nouses are forty miles spart, and the trail between them lies wholly through the lands of the club. More than 90,000 acres of the club's land is it primeval forest. The club has 100 member

and he has been surrounded always by pets-dors, birds, and all kinds of furred and feathered friends On board his frigate he always had as his constant companions a West African parret, named Fidex, and Neptune, an English spaniel. A new aneodote of Pierre Lott, throwing a pleasing light on his amiable Pierre Lott, throwing a pleasing light on his amiable character, is told in Paris. While in Britteny one summer several years ago his dog. Neptune, fell off a bridge into a river, striking its head against a stone. For a moment Pierre Loti stood dismayed. Then he flung off his coat and plunged into the river after the dog and succeeded in bringing it, wounded and insensible, safely to land.

... The California State Board of Health has sent out circular entitled "The dangers arising from taking of the hat out of doors during funeral services." It attacks the custom strongly, and urges that one funeral is often the cause of many, because the friends or the dead stand around in the open air, even in winter, for many minutes, while the body is being carried from house to hearse, or while the ceremonies at the grave are taking place. The Board asks ministers and chiefs of odges and others who may have charge at funerals t "give the beneficent advice to remain covered, an avoid discomfort and danger." The point is made that remaining covered, when removing the hat means perti to the health, is no disrespect to the dead, but simply

wise and humane precaution.

There was an interesting discovery of remains of mammoths and other prehistoric suimals under the streets in the heart of Leuton a week or two since. streets in the heart of Lendon a week of two since.
Workmen who were excavating the sirests for sewerage works came upon the remains at a depth of twenty-two feet below the surface. The large tunks of a mailmost were first discovered among a pits of bones, predicted the same animal. The tunks were broken, but when complete they measured between nine and ten feet in length, and one piece was marry two feet in circumference. About offeen feet away from these remains the lower jaw and other bones of a younger mammoth were found, other unclassified bones were also found. It is said to be evident that the animals died at the place where the remains were discovered. died at the place where the remains were discovered. It is highly interesting to contrast what must have been the appearance of the scene when these mam-

been the appearance of the scene when these mammoths were graing on London's site with the appearance of the same spot to-day.

—Some time ago Tan are loid of a curious newspaper published at the Canaras. Salisbury, south Africa, called the Mashmaleud Hendfland Zambeson Time. The paper is the size of a sent of footscap, and is not printed. The original arring of its contributors is reproduced by the heliograph process. In noticing and commenting on that George Augustus Sala axis he commenting on that, George Augustus Sala says be knows of a more currents specimen of newspaper print-ing that was published to some part of the Decoan, in which excellent integraphic stone was abendant, "The Angle Indian publication," he say, "was published every morning lithographed on a square of white cotton stuff, after being perused it could be utilized as a pocket bandkerchief; and in the evening this Journal Monet of was returned to the local dhobes or washerman, who, after it had gone through the requisite lavatory processes, returned it to the new paper office to be reissued to subscribers. Whether there was an elition de luce, lithographed on French cambric with lace borders, for the use of the indice of the cantonment, I am not aware."